

CLASSIFICATION ~~SECRET~~COUNTRY Germany (Soviet Zone)

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

TOPIC Military Information from Oranienburg

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EVALUATION [REDACTED]

PLACE OBTAINED [REDACTED]

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REFERENCES [REDACTED]PAGES 3 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

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SOURCE [REDACTED]

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1. An employee of the Soviet occupation authorities in Oranienburg (W 53/Z 67) stated on 20 December 1950 that the Weisse Stadt settlement was allegedly occupied by an air force unit and by engineer and tank troops. Twenty-eight rocket launchers were seen in the billeting area. The IV Administrative Office, APN 7538h, also was in the settlement. This APN was also seen on bills from the barracks installation in Sachsenhausen and the Oranienburg castle, and on documents from the Eberswalde, Prenzlau and Bernau military posts. (1)
2. An inn on Bernauerallee had been used as an officers' mess by an unidentified headquarters prior to the summer of 1950. When the inn was released from requisition, its owner was unsuccessful in his attempts to collect the rent due on the property. He was paid only after learning of Unit APN 43070 and submitting a letter to that unit. (1)

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3. About two-thirds of the houses of the extensive Heinkel settlement, or Weisse Stadt settlement, were occupied by troops on 29 December. Most of the troops were observed to be engaged in basic training. Local residents said that the settlement quartered about 750 troops, who seemed to be affiliated with the unit quartered on Schmachtenhagenstrasse.

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4. Craftsmen said that the Soviet billets on Schmachtenhagenstrasse were occupied by about 2,000 troops, allegedly tank and artillery men. Gate guards wore red-bordered black epaulets with tank insignia. Motor ve-

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5. It was learned on 5 January that the Panzer Schule and the former concentration camp of Sachsenhausen constituted one billeting area. On the basis of the number of troops seen there and the percentage of windows lighted after sundown, source estimated the troops in the billeting area at not less than 1,500. Gate guards wore red-bordered black epaulets; one guard wore tank insignia. Two units of about 30 and 50 soldiers respectively were seen marching into the installation. The soldiers were

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unarmed and wore red-bordered black epaulets, some with tank insignia. Officers who entered the officers' mess opposite one of the gates were also observed to wear tank insignia. The view into the concentration camp was blocked. Three watchtowers along the northern fence of the billeting area were not occupied. Since most of the officers walking through the gate of the western section of the billeting area wore artillery insignia, and some of them signal insignia, camp was

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6. The undamaged part of the Oranienburg castle was occupied to capacity by about 500 troops who wore red-bordered black epaulets. Trucks

7. The SS Kaserne on Bernauerchaussee was surrounded by a board fence, 2 meters high. Twenty-seven T-34 tanks were seen in the billeting area through a gap in the fence. They stood in front of garages, the doors of which were closed. More tanks were parked in the rear of the billeting area. They included two of type T-34 and four of a heavier model. From 9:30 to 10:30 a.m. on 8 January 1951, Bernauerchaussee was blocked to traffic. The restriction was enforced by three officers wearing artillery insignia and five EM with red-bordered black epaulets. During the period specified, three T-34 tanks and five trucks loaded with troops moved across the street and to the training area on the other side of the street. The vehicles were followed by 12 platoons, each of about 40 soldiers wearing

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